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HOBART COLLEGE

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

PRESENTED TO THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES



JANUARY 9, 1900



*The following Report presented at a meeting  
held at Geneva, Jan. 9, 1900, is printed at  
the request of the Board of Trustees.*

TO THE HONORABLE  
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF HOBART COLLEGE: }

*Gentlemen:*

I desire to present a report covering those matters  
demanding your action at this time.

#### THE DEATH OF JUDGE SMITH.

By the death of Judge Smith the College has lost a loyal friend and generous benefactor and this Board its honored Chairman. Although for some time past infirmity prevented attendance at its meetings, he exhibited deep interest in its deliberations and informed himself upon every subject which came before it. His advice to the President was most helpful and his faith in the future of the College most cheering. The erection of the Bishop Coxe Memorial Hall by the Diocese will be largely due to his initiative and generosity and the bequest contained in his will proves how constant was his care for Hobart College. It should be a satisfaction to the Board that a member of Judge Smith's family, who also is deeply interested in the College is one of its number. An appropriate expression of our sense of loss and of

high regard for our deceased Chairman will doubtless be made.

### THE DEATH OF DR. DOTY.

We are also saddened by the sudden and untimely death of another of our number, the Reverend Dr. Doty, of Christ Church, Rochester. Long a faithful friend of the College, his brief term of service as a Trustee was long enough to furnish additional proof of his devotion to its interests. As a member of the Bishop Coxe Memorial Hall Committee he did everything in his power to advance the project. His place cannot be easily filled. Appropriate resolutions regarding Dr. Doty's death should be passed by the board. We can show no greater respect to the memory of our deceased colleagues than by exercising extreme care in the choice of their successors.

### THE STATE OF THE COLLEGE.

Regarding the state of the College I desire to say that : THE STUDENT BODY while not enlarged has improved greatly in tone and quality. The marked raising of the standard during the last two years has prevented both from entering and remaining in College many men who do not desire to study, but the public has taken note of our increased academic excellence, and the policy which now keeps our numbers down will soon result in largely increasing them. The present Freshman class while not larger than that of two years ago is vastly better in quality and preparation. It is drawn from a wider area, from better fitting schools, and has more paying students

than is usually the case. I must frankly say that under present circumstances it is easier to gather a large Freshman class than to keep its members in College during the entire course. This is chiefly due to the fact that the great majority of our students are very poor boys and many are forced to drop out for the lack of the two or three hundred dollars per year that would suffice for their personal expenses. When they leave us they do not go to other colleges, which proves their poverty to be the real reason of their departure. Our high standard of scholarship excludes paying students who desire to attend a College which is chiefly a residential athletic club and the poverty of those who do enter Freshman year makes it difficult to maintain the numbers of the upper classes. The only remedy is to pursue such a policy as shall attract earnest students who have money enough to pay their bills and to remain throughout their college course. The maintenance of a complete Faculty of academic quality is the first step in this direction.

I am happy to state that **THE FACULTY** of Hobart College in existing departments compares favorably with that of any other college of our type, Williams and Bowdoin not excepted. Professor Nash has resumed full work in Latin. Dr. Stanley Simonds, late associate professor of Classics, has taken the chair of Latin in Trinity College and has been replaced by Dr. R. C. Manning, Jr., for three years assistant in Classics at Harvard, a most competent scholar and teacher. Professor C. J. Rose, for some years in charge of the Department of Modern Languages, has taken leave of absence. His place has been taken by Professor Howard P. Jones, Ph.D., with

the assistance in French of Mr. Waldo Shaw Kendall, A.B., of Harvard.

In the absence of chairs of Biology and of Political Science our curriculum is still narrower than that maintained in the other colleges of the State, to the legal danger of some of our funds. Our annual grants from Trinity Church and the Society for Promoting Religion and Learning are, to quote the deeds of gift, legally conditioned upon the maintenance by us of "efficient instruction in such of the arts and sciences as are taught in the other colleges in the State of New York."

#### THE RETIREMENT OF PROFESSOR SMITH.

It is well known to the Board that our honored Senior Professor, H. L. Smith, has been failing in strength for some years. During the summer I received from him a spontaneous request for retirement which I transmit to the Board. The Executive Committee took action necessary for the partial relief of Professor Smith and to await this meeting. Professor Smith has now finished his work in Astronomy, closing 32 years of distinguished service to the College. Professor J. P. C. Southall, a brilliant scholar in Physics and Mathematics, was employed to take the Department of Physics and to assist Professor Durfee in Mathematics. This is an expenditure unlooked for last commencement and creates an item in the deficit in our current expenses. It would be appropriate that Prof. Smith should be retired on a pension, but as there is no fund for that purpose, and as two other gentlemen (Professors

Nash and McDaniels) have completed thirty years of service and deserve equal consideration with that accorded Professor Smith, a grave difficulty supervenes. Fortunately Mr. John R. Olin, of the class of 1893, being attached equally to Professor Smith and to the interests of the College has volunteered to try to raise among the Alumni a sum as nearly as possible equal to Prof. Smith's salary to be paid him yearly until his death. This effort cannot fail greatly to relieve our difficulties and save from the odium that would follow our dismissing Professor Smith without provision, although the making of any adequate provision would necessitate the obliteration of the Department of Physics. I think the Board should receive Professor Smith's request for retirement to take effect next commencement, confer upon him the title of Professor Emeritus and appoint a committee to confer with him and others regarding the terms of his retirement.

#### SCIENTIFIC REORGANIZATION.

The retirement of Professor Smith furnishes an opportunity for the reorganization of the entire scientific work of the College. This improvement is imperative if the College is to have any chance of ultimate success. Our scientific instruction is, Biology being lacking, imperfect in plan, and is greatly injured both by lack of modern apparatus and of the necessary rooms in which to conduct it.

At present a Hobart graduate cannot pass into a first-class medical school (like that of Johns Hopkins or Harvard) on his diploma, but must secure a year's instruction



in Biology before he can enter on a par with other college graduates. Intelligent parents of a boy intending to study medicine will not send a son to Hobart under these conditions, and students already entered incline to take their senior year at other colleges where instruction in Biology is given. Intending medical students at Hobart are now penalized one year.

After Professor Smith's retirement the appointment of a professor for Biology and Geology combined, of equal grade and salary with Professors Curtiss and Southall, would give us a satisfactory scientific staff.

The needed reorganization would be impossible, however, in view of the almost entire absence of laboratories and other rooms in which scientific teaching may be carried on. We have one small room equipped as a chemical laboratory, with no provision for either Physics or Biology. Two poor lecture rooms for these purposes exist. To say nothing of neighboring colleges, our equipment is far inferior to that of the average high school in this State.

Professor Southall reports that while our not inconsiderable stock of physical apparatus is somewhat antiquated, it cannot be employed for lack of laboratories and a proper lecture room, making the present courses in Physics distinctly inferior, as our permanent tail end position in Physics in the competition for the prizes offered by the "Association for Promoting the Interests of Church Schools, Colleges and Seminaries" amply proves.

In Chemistry but a dozen men can work in the laboratory at one time. Professor Curtiss could supervise



three times that number with great ease. We are therefore losing two-thirds of the benefit of his services, and are unable to meet the student demand for admission to this department. The same waste would happen if a Professor of Biology were asked to work without proper accommodations.

To meet these conditions I propose to devote the whole of the South Building (Dromedary Hall) to Chemistry. The plans of Professor Curtiss, herewith submitted, show that it will admirably serve this purpose with but slight and inexpensive structural changes, and enable the instructor to supervise at one time the laboratory work of a maximum number of students. The chief expense will be for sinks, hoods and other laboratory fittings and the total cost will not be great.

I would provide for Physics, Biology and Geology by remodeling Trinity Hall (the South Dormitory) for that purpose, as per plans presented. By taking out one of the interior longitudinal brick walls the building adapts itself perfectly to scientific uses, affording rooms of the most approved dimensions and proportions. I have obtained estimates for the proposed changes from reliable Geneva contractors, and find that the cost will fall within \$2500. Professor Southall has made detailed plans for the fittings of his department, which can be executed for \$500.

The Department of Physics is in need of a considerable amount of modern apparatus, but this should be considered apart from the question of providing adequate housing for the work. I intend to make myself responsible for the necessary apparatus.

Dromedary Hall and Trinity Hall thus remodeled would afford all the accommodation likely to be needed for scientific work for a dozen years. Any new building built for science would have to be erected and fitted according to the best modern practice, which makes scientific buildings the most expensive needed by a college. An old building readapted to these uses allows of economies and evasions of expense which would be otherwise impossible.

These suggestions are predicated upon the erection of Coxe and Medbury Halls, without which it will not be possible to bring to an end the folly of procuring able scientific instructors and reducing their efficiency to a minimum by a failure to provide them with proper accommodations.

#### RECITATION ROOMS.

The work of the College has also been greatly hampered by the lack of recitation rooms in sufficient number and properly appointed. Recitation rooms are scattered about in different buildings and none of them except those in the Library, are suitable or fitted in an appropriate manner. The three recitation rooms in the Gymnasium are cold, barn-like and forlorn. Professor McDaniels has no recitation room at all, except an inadequate one made by giving up a portion of his own house. The Latin and Modern Languages recitation rooms in Dromedary Hall resemble those of a country academy more than of a College.

### THE BISHOP COXE MEMORIAL HALL.

The situation is about to be relieved by the proposed erection of the Bishop Coxe Memorial Hall by the Diocese. This hall will contain a handsome assembly hall, 57 x 72, holding four or five hundred people. An apartment for lack of which the College has always suffered greatly. Also five large class rooms and four smaller but sufficient rooms for administrative purposes. The two class rooms in Dromedary Hall, surrendered to chemistry, and the three rooms in the gymnasium, will thus be replaced, and the Dean, Secretary, Treasurer and President will have their offices at the centre of student life. The building of this hall will open a new era in the development of the College and too grateful thanks cannot be rendered to the projectors of the movement, to the Diocese and to the Committee which is executing it.

### MEDBERY HALL.

Nearly two years ago Miss C. M. Tuttle, of Columbus, Ohio, gave the College \$20,000 to build a dormitory to be called Medbery Hall, in memory of two Uncles of that name. She gave permission to put the money at interest in case it should seem inadvisable to build the dormitory at once. There being no pressing call for such a building, other than that existing for twenty years, the money was put out at five per cent. Some time ago the donor asked me why the dormitory had not been built. I set forth the importance to the College of a sure income of \$1,000, and also the fact that

the sharp advance in building material had made the sum given perhaps insufficient to build the dormitory as designed. The answer was a promise of \$10,000 more in case the dormitory were erected the coming season. Should it not be erected the additional sum will not come to us. I would suggest the passage of a resolution instructing the building committee to proceed with the erection of Medbery Hall after the plans of Clinton Russell (herewith presented). It would be also desirable respectfully to request the Bishop Coxe Memorial Hall Committee to decide upon plans harmonious with the general scheme adopted by the College, and to give our Building Committee "power to act" in the necessary coöperation of the College with the Bishop Coxe Memorial Hall Committee.

#### PLAN OF GROUNDS.

As the location of a single building influences the whole future architectural development of our property, Messrs. Clinton & Russell have inspected the College plot and have made a complete report with map (which I now submit) giving their opinion on all the architectural questions likely to arise in the course of some years. It would be wise to adopt the architect's report.

#### THE OLD DORMITORIES.

Should Medbery Hall not be erected, Trinity Hall could not be released for scientific purposes and the whole scheme of needed reorganization would be blocked. It is now necessary to inquire whether there is any waste

involved in withdrawing Trinity Hall from our residential resources.

The old dormitories in their present condition are detrimental to the interests of the College. They are unsanitary, dangerously inclement in winter and unsatisfactory at all times. They have an unbroken exposure to the severe west wind of winter; the walls are cracked in many places, they have been many times repointed and the pointing has fallen out; the walls are damp, as solid brick and stone walls usually are, and the plaster is laid directly on the walls without furring. The wood work has shrunk and the wind drives through the building freely. During the prevalence of cold winds the students on the west side take refuge, even at night, with their friends on the east side, breaking up all privacy and routine of study. The dormitories have been more comfortable since the introduction of city steam but not enough so to make the west side always habitable. The discomfort is aggravated in Trinity Hall by the fact that it has but half the surface of steam radiators necessary for its size. These things make illness in the Dormitories very trying and dangerous. As lately as 1893, Dr. Hewitt, an eminent physician of Red Wing, Minn., an alumnus of 1856, refused to let his son live in the dormitories and made protest to the Faculty in an exhaustive criticism most of which holds good to-day. No student who can afford to pay room rent is willing to live in the dormitories. The lack of privacy and the usually slovenly condition of the corridors and closets contribute to this. It is difficult to maintain a reform because of a long tradition of disorderliness, largely created by the undignified character of the buildings.

The natural suggestion is the repairing and refitting of the structures. To do this in any thorough manner would be very expensive as the dormitories are seventy-five and fifty years old respectively, were poorly built and have been repaired several times. Nothing short of a complete reconstruction would now do much good. If they are to be used as dormitories they must be rearranged as the present plan needlessly sacrifices a large amount of room to hallways and gives invitation and opportunity to corporate disorder. The excessive horseplay indulged in by our students is largely the creation of the unsuitable plan. No rearrangement however could make the buildings satisfactory. There are certain proportions and shapes favorable to residential purposes which are absent in this case.

The experience of many other colleges is that it is almost impossible so to remodel old dormitories as to make them acceptable to paying students. The privacy and comfort of the new "separate-entry plan" for dormitories makes the old "barrack" plan distinctly detrimental. The wretched character of the official residential accommodations of the college is one large cause of its failure to grow and of the fewness of its paying students. We have official accommodations for only forty-eight men, the Society Houses add quarters for thirty more, a total accommodation smaller than that of any other New York college. With our present Faculty we could teach one hundred and seventy-five men, we could double our students without increasing our main fixed charge. The increase of our residential capacity and the improvement of its character is absolutely essential to the success of

the college. The erection of Medbery Hall, accommodating sixty men, will for the present solve our problem. The number and quality of our students cannot fail to be favorably effected by comfortable and attractive living quarters, and our unmarried instructors who are now scattered through the town would be brought together and into helpful contact with the students.

The old dormitories while unsuitable to their purpose and incapable of economical adaptation thereunto are well adapted for other uses. They have the size and proportions most approved for scientific buildings and need little interior reconstruction for such purposes, as is set forth in another part of this Report. I suggest that the Trustees resolve to devote the South Dormitory, Trinity Hall to the housing of the Departments of Physics and Biology. The outer walls are in good condition and other things are favorable. The changes proposed will furnish all the scientific accommodation the college is likely to need for a dozen years.

The question then arises what shall be done with Geneva Hall. Its structural condition is so bad, and the extent of the necessary repairs and rebuilding, referred to in the architects' report, so uncertain that I can only suggest that after a little imperative refitting and sanitary improvement it be left as it is until a thorough rebuilding becomes possible. Geneva Hall is our oldest building, the cradle of the college, and should be preserved as long as the College exists and devoted to such uses as shall be most fitting.

I wish to emphasize my conviction that the old dormitories as they now are are not proper quarters for those who



are learning to be gentlemen and that they furnish great obstacles to the process of social education. The idea that "anything is good enough for students" has in it elements of dishonoring brutality. As to the character of the present "anything" I could cite the testimony of local physicians but the recital would be unlovely and depressing. The way to make a gentlemen of a boy is to treat and house him like one. If he does not acquire the habits and ideals of a gentlemen no amount of learning can really profit him. The students themselves regard the dormitories and the kind of life which they impose, with the deepest disgust. The dormitories keep away students who would otherwise come to us and tend to drive away those who have entered.

#### IMMEDIATE ACTION NECESSARY.

These deficiencies have been evident to me from the first, but seeing no way of removing them I have not earlier brought them before you. The erection of Coxe and Medbery Halls brings an entire readaptation of our material plant and a new stadium of college progress within the possibilities. The improvements outlined would fairly equip the College for a dozen years. I have not mentioned the additional need of making the Gymnasium a practicable building, a task which can be attacked in the future and need not cost a large sum. To neglect the present opportunity would be criminal. Our friends are about to present us with buildings to the value of \$60,000. If we raise from eight to ten thousand dollars we can equip our scientific instruction and place

the College beyond criticism. Without raising the small sum necessary for scientific reorganization and equipment we shall not reap the full benefit of the generosity of our friends. It is evidently the suggestion of ordinary gratitude to meet their sacrifices by the smaller ones necessary to make their gifts benefit the College in the largest possible measure. I propose that the Trustees should resolve to carry out the changes mentioned at once and to raise the money by their combined effort. To leave everything to the President is the path of failure.

#### INCREASE OF ENDOWMENT OR EQUIPMENT.

It has no doubt arisen in your minds that an increase of the College endowment is our chief necessity and that buildings are secondary. In material facilities and conveniences for instruction Hobart is the only badly equipped College in the State. We have less to work with than the poorest high school. Miserable class rooms of insufficient number, two wretched lecture rooms, one poor laboratory, coexist with the ablest Faculty though a small one, outside of Columbia and Cornell Universities. It is worse than folly to employ fine men to teach and then render them comparatively ineffectual for lack of tools and house room for their classes. It is cruelty to compel our able professors to fight against unconquerable odds and to eat their hearts out because they cannot realize their desires for excellence. It is folly to employ on ninety students a Faculty which could teach one hundred and seventy-five, if that number would come to College, as they would under improved material condi-

tions. Speaking of the delusion that buildings for instruction are secondary in academic life a great English authority says : " Whatever men say, the almighty wall is after all the supreme and final arbiter of schools. No living power in the world can overcome the dead, unfeeling, everlasting pressure of the unsuitable permanent structure, of wrong permanent conditions under which work has to be done. Machinery up to a certain point is everything, no ability, zeal or intellect can overcome the disadvantage of working without machinery."

The provision of proper teaching plant cannot be adjourned until the endowment becomes sufficient. Our endowment is already the most satisfactory part of our equipment. Endowment grows only in answer to apparent efficiency and promise of success. Students do not flock to a college wherein teaching facilities are obviously insufficient. Equipment and endowment react upon and keep pace with one another. If we want more paying students we must make provision which will attract them. Though always enjoying the services of distinguished scholars, Hobart is the only poorly equipped College in the State of New York, and that it has survived at all is one of the miracles of academic history.

#### MEASURES FOR THE AID OF POOR STUDENTS.

It must not be thought that the increase of the number of paying students is my entire solicitude. The young man struggling to get an education is an object of respect and sympathy. Without a large proportion of such students strenuous college work and a democratic

social life cannot be kept up. I have plans which if carried out would make it much easier for a poor student to get through college without injury to his self respect. I do not advance those plans now, for the means are lacking to carry them out. I would be glad to answer private inquiries about them.

#### OUTSIDE TESTIMONY AS TO THE EXCELLENCE OF OUR INSTRUCTION.

This recital of material deficiency would be depressing were it not accompanied by claims of excellence in departments not effected by lack of machinery. As to such excellence outside testimony can alone be admitted as conclusive. This is furnished by the results of the recent competition for the Prizes offered by The Society for Promoting the Interests of Church Schools, Colleges and Seminaries "to contestants from four Church Colleges."

The examiners were Professor Charles Sears Baldwin, Yale, English; Prof. E. D. Perry, Columbia, Greek; Prof. Charles E. Bennett, Cornell, Latin; Prof. H. B. Fine, Princeton, Mathematics; Prof. Wm. H. Hallock, Columbia, Physics.

It appears that in these competitions Hobart took part more extensively than any other college, secured the bulk of the prizes awarded; took more firsts and seconds than any other and had more very high marks than all the other colleges taken together.

These marks also furnish a basis of comparison between the work of Hobart and that of the great uni-

versities which the examiners represent. The examinations were such as at Yale or Columbia are given when a large prize is to be awarded. In these tests, set by strangers, Hobart has secured such marks as 92, 95 and 96 per cent.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT ELLIS JONES.

NOTE.—The several recommendations of the President were favorably considered by the Board, and the resolutions necessary to carry them out were unanimously adopted.



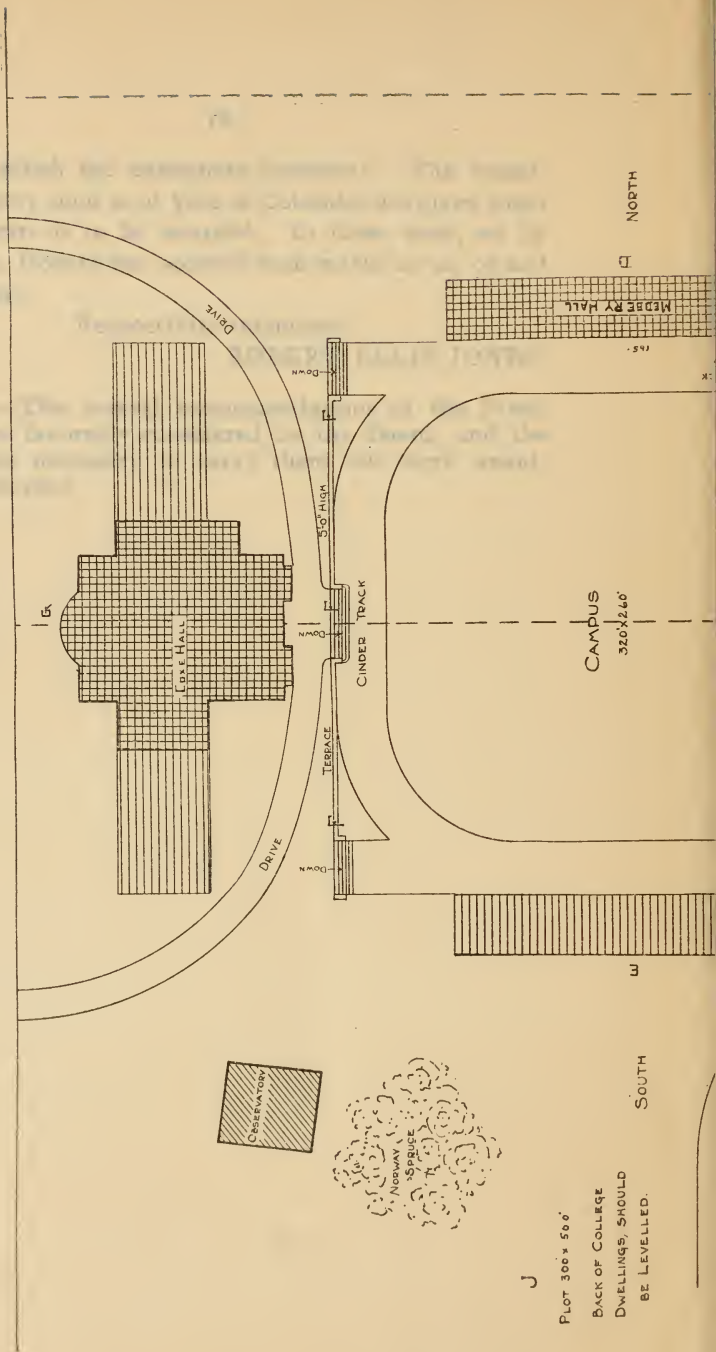
# GROUNDS OF HOBART COLLEGE.

SURVEYED BY THOMAS M. GRIFFITH C.E.

LAID OUT BY

CLINTON AND RUSSELL, ARCHTS.  
 # 32 NASSAU ST. N.Y. CITY

PULTENEY STREET  
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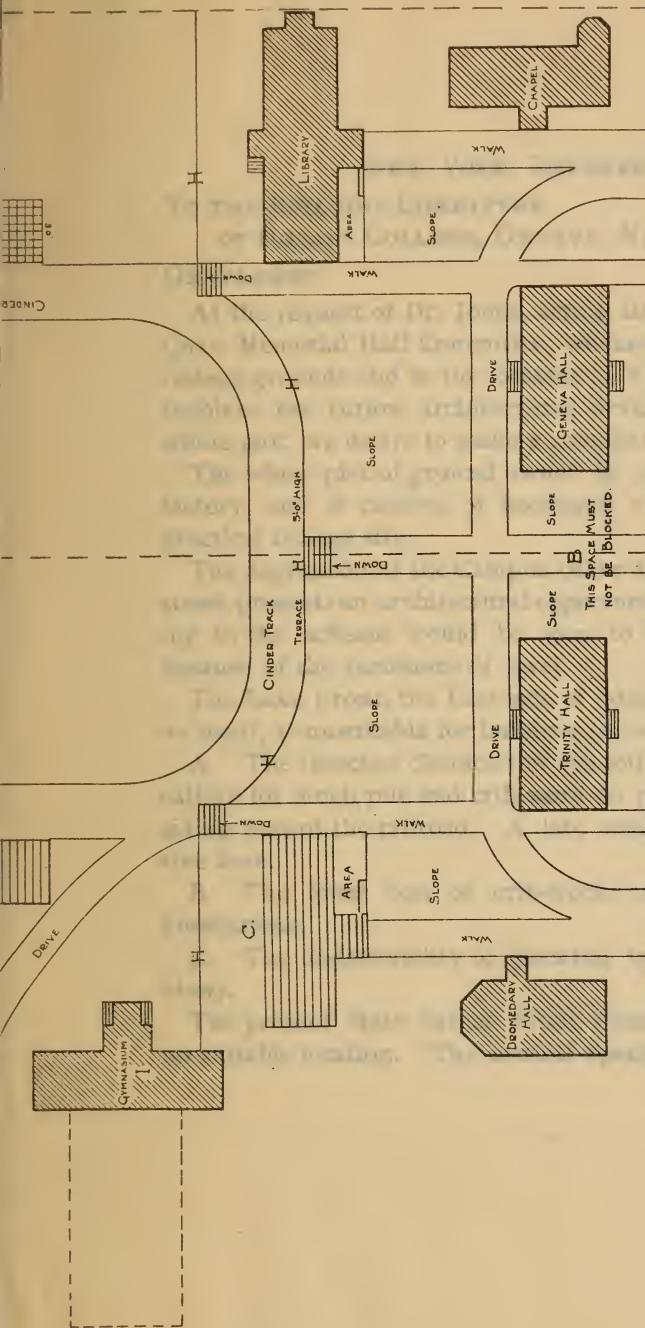


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PLOT 300' x 50'

BACK OF COLLEGE  
 DWELLINGS, SHOULD  
 BE LEVELLED.





MAIN STREET

PRESENT BUILDINGS

INDICATES

DIAGONAL HATCHING

MAIN STREET

PROPOSED

"

SQUARE

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LAKE FRONT

BUILDINGS NECESSARY TO COMPLETE THE SCHEME

"

PARALLEL

LAKE FRONT

LAKE FRONT

A UNSUITABLE FOR BUILDINGS.

LAKE FRONT

EAST.



NEW YORK, DECEMBER 13th, 1899.

TO THE BUILDING COMMITTEE

OF HOBART COLLEGE, GENEVA, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN :

At the request of Dr. Jones, acting also for the Bishop Coxe Memorial Hall Committee, we have inspected the college grounds and as the location of a single building involves the future architectural development of the whole plot, we desire to make a complete report.

The whole plot of ground owned by you is very satisfactory, and is capable of becoming a handsome and practical college site.

The depression of the Campus below the level of Main street presents an architectural opportunity ; every building in the scheme would be seen to more advantage because of the variations of level.

The Lake Front, the East side of Main street (see A. on map), is unsuitable for building (on account of :

A. The insecure character of the soil, i. e. quicksand, calling for much pile and crib-work to prevent its subsiding toward the railroad. A late washout is conclusive here.

B. The great cost of crib-work and of side hill foundations.

C. The undesirability of blocking up the fine lake view).

The present Main Street Front (west side) presents no suitable location. The central opening between the

dormitories, where we understand a building once stood (see B. map) is unavailable because :

A. Any structure thus placed would necessarily conform in style and proportions to the old dormitories, making an artistic result impossible. To place the projected Coxe Memorial Hall in this position, or a little further back on the same central line, would ruin it.

B. The blocking up of the central space would defeat the development of any satisfactory scheme involving the use of the land now owned by you ; this space furnishes opportunity for a fine approach to, and a good view of, the quadrangle, with Coxe Hall for its chief point of interest, which should some day surround the Campus.

The only place on the sloping ground between Main street and the Campus suitable for a building, lies on the South, back of Trinity and Dromedary Halls, corresponding to the location of the Library on the North side. (See C. map.) This building should have the same general proportions as the Library, and would, like the latter, be rather expensive on account of side hill construction. The North end of such a building, and the South end of the Library would fix the lines of the North and South sides of a quadrangle of buildings surrounding the present Campus. The North side of the quadrangle would advantageously be occupied by the proposed dormitory, Medbery Hall, which should stand North of the cinder track without encroaching on the ball field. (See D. map.)

The East end of Medbery Hall should be one hundred feet away from the Southwest corner of the Library.

At some future time the South side of the quadrangle should be defined by the location there of a building symmetrical with Medbery Hall. (See E. map.)

Regarding the location of Coxe Memorial Hall, the fear has been expressed that if placed upon the depressed Campus, it might look low and unimpressive. We find that directly west of the cinder track the ground rises, and that a terrace five feet higher than the track, and running back one hundred and fifty feet to Pulteney street can easily be constructed (see F. F. F. map), making a platform for the fine display of Coxe Hall, with its flanking buildings. (See G. map.) The Coxe group would thus define the West side of the quadrangle, and would be seen to advantage from all directions, as it *would stand on a level only sixteen feet lower than that of Main street*, a fall which would be little noticed in a stretch of five hundred feet.

The depression of the Campus is exaggerated to the eye by the present condition of the slopes between Main street and the Campus, and by the excessive height (four stories) and bad proportions of the Gymnasium.

A. The slope can be improved at small expense by grading it so as to incline gently from the street to a low terrace (see H. H. H. map), connecting the Library with the Gymnasium and corresponding with the similar terrace on which Coxe Hall should stand.

B. The Gymnasium (see I. map) is a misfortune. It would be a neighbor injurious to any properly designed academic building, such buildings are always rather low and would be dwarfed by a structure absurdly tall as the Gymnasium now is. This detrimental edifice could be

cut down one story and thus given satisfactory proportions, still leaving three floors of excellent rooms. This cutting down would cost little.

The removal of the Museum from the top (or dormer) story of the Gymnasium is immediately necessary, the sagging floors and the trusses already partially torn apart, indicate danger. The walls do not seem to have spread yet, but it is not wise to wait for them to do so.

The drainage facilities are excellent, both toward Pulteney street, West, and South across the Campus, by means of the sewer having that course.

The ground behind the residences of Professors Smith and Rose, and the President, running to Pulteney street, a space of 300x500 feet (see J. map), could be leveled at small expense and become a fine addition to the available property of the College.

It is natural to inquire whether in the presence of new buildings some of the existing ones might not look incongruous and undignified. We find that inconsiderable minor improvements, chiefly in the nature of applied decoration, would bring them into harmony with the newer parts of the scheme. This is possible because the old buildings were held in view by us when designing the new. These changes can be made at any time.

We must call your attention to the bad structural condition of Geneva Hall, built in 1825, the West side of which has cracked and settled to a very noticeable extent, indicating a sinking of the foundations. A complete rebuilding of that side will soon be necessary. The other walls are also cracked from top to bottom in many

places. The full extent of the damage can be accurately ascertained only in the process of rebuilding and repair.

Yours very truly,

CLINTON & RUSSELL.









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